MY YELRGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 17 .- The most important feature of the proceedings of the Senate to-day was the discussion apon and passage of the Tariff resolution. This resolu-Mon was introduced by Mr. Williams some time ago and called up last week, but the motion for its consideration anet with so much opposition that it was withdrawn. Today a like motion was made, and several Senators attempted to prevent its consideration, but Mr. Whilams pressed the matter and brought it permanently before the

Benate. As introduced originally the resolution read: Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and Repre-centatives in Congress be required to use their best exer-tions to promote the passage of a bill imposing a suitable tariff on weel.

In urging the adoption of the resolution Mr. Williams said that it was time our agricultural interests should also be protected. The opinion was almost universal among the farmers they, too, should share the benefits of tariff. Several Senators made motions to postpone the Pesclution, lay it upon the table, not on the ground that they were free-trade men, but they were afraid to "face the music" on the subject of protection. A sharp debate sprang up between Senators Sessions, and Henry C. Murthe former in favor of the tariff and the latter gen crally opposing it. Sennter Sessions offered the following amendment to fusert after the word weel "or protection to American labor and manufactures," to which Mr. H. C. Murphy further added after interests, "agricultural, manufacturing and commercial." Mr. Williams then added to his original resolution after the word wool, "and prices that come in competition with domestic products and manufactures." On the amendment of Benator Sessions no votes were recorded in the negative. Henry C. Murphy, as the vote was being taken, stepped Into the ante-room and did not answer. A resolution was proposed to send the Sergeant-at-Arms after him, but it was lost. Mr. Marphy returned as the vote on the reso-Intion as amended was being taken and recorded the only negative vote given. The other Democrats present veted with the Republicans.

The Christopher-st. Railroad bill, a synopsis of which

I sent you last week, was presented in the Senate to-day. The corporators are as follows: John F. Lockwood, Allen D. Tracy, Wm. M. Parks, James H. Coleman, A. Henry Ward, Charles H. Pheips, Samuel B. White, Augustus F. Brainard, James Wilson Blatchford, Wil-iam Vail, R. K. Wilkinsen, A. Lemoire Willis, Eliphlet Whitney, E. B. Rand, James H. Bantley, Thomas H. Wilmot, Samuel P. Bilck, H. Byron Anderson, Horace S. Chark, Edward Felter, Daniel Rose, John H. Gillespy, Robert H. Hamer, Josse C. Dayton, Chanceller H. Brooks, Myron A. Haldwin, Thomas L. Higgins, Alexander Anchulicht, J. Durward Dreher. This road connects with the most important ferries on the North and East rivers, and crosses Broadway at several streets. Strong interests are at work in its behalf. Senator White introduced a bill proposing to establish

mear the City of Foughkeepsle, upon the site selected by the Commissioners appointed to locate the Hudson River Asytum for the Insane, an institution to be designated and known as the "Hudson River State Hospital for the Resame."

mid known as the "Budson River State Hospital for the Insano."

Senator Lent introduced a bill to permit the Citizens' Bavings Earls of New-York City "to receive a larger sum on deposit than \$1,000,000."

Senator Williams introduced a bill providing for the repeal of Chap. 329 of the Laws of 1544, and all others in relation to canal repairs. Any contractor may, of application to the Canal Commissioner in charge before the 1st of August ensuing, be released from liability on any contract. Superintender's for the repair of canals are to be appointed each year by the Canal Board. It shall be the duty of such Superintenderts to make monthly statements of the section under their charge, &c.

Mr. Develin introduced a bill providing for the appropriation, by the City of New York, of \$300,000 to aid in the completion of the High Service Water Works at Carmansville, in the City of New-York. The Controller of the City may issue bonds for the purpose.

Mr. Oakey introduced a bill providing that the capital stock of the Metropolitan Insurance Company may be reduced to \$50,000, and the par value of the shares to \$60 each.

The bill to incorporate the Sing Sing Dry Dock Com-

to \$50 each.

The bill to incorporate the Sing Sing Dry Dock Company, introduced by Mr. Travis, names as corporators George A. Brandrell, Jas. T. Blandford, Wm. Griffin, Wm. H. Robertson and S. H. Johnson. The capital stock

Beorge A. Brandrells, Jas. T. Blandford, Win. Griffin, Win. H. Robertson and S. H. Johnson. The capital stock to be \$50,000.

The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Indemnity and Warehousing Company, introduced by Mr. Oakey, names first corporators. Edw. Haight, B. F. Metcalfe, A. C. Bmith, ir., Edw. Annan, Chas. W. Godard, Lemmel Burrows, Jas. A. Van Brand, Jesse L. Carnan, W. P. Browne, Jao. W. Combs, Win. T. Fartham, Charles H. Bass, Edwin H. Mead and others. The corporation shall have power to guarantee the payment, punctual performance and collection of promiseory notes, bills of exchange, contracts, bonds, accounts, claims, &c., &c.

The bill presented by Mr. Oakey provides that the Howard Transfer and Storage Company, and addition to the other powers granted it, may transact line business of buying and selling petroleum, rock, or other oils, and of storing and insuring the same.

Mr. Burrows's sold! to incorporate the New York Transfer Company, names Seth R. Cole, A. B. Olimstead, Geo. F. Hopper, J. S. Fleming, R. A. Demnick and Henry Bowerman as corporators. The Company may put in eperation a general express for the transfer of passengers, baggage, &c., &c., from any place to any place in the city of New York and its vicinity.

In justice to the Senate Judiciary Committee it can be

In justice to the Senate Judiciary Committee it can be said on authority that they are ready to try the case of the petition against him are ready to testify. No one has

appeared to do so yet, and therefore the delay is not to be The business of the Assembly was transacted in an hour

and a half to-day. Among notices of bills introduced was soe by Mr. Genet, to amend the charter of your city so as to abolish the Board of Supervisors, and give their power Se Aldermen elected on a general ticket, who are to have increased pay; one by Mr. Blair, providing for an election in April next for Alderman and Councilmen to take the place of the present Board; one by Mr. Sigerson, to increase the pay of the Metropolitan Fire-men to \$1,000; one by Mr. Henson of Eric, to abolish the fees of the Registers' Office of New-York City, and one by Mr. Berryman, for the construction of a railroad ealled the North and East River Railroad. It provides for the construction of a road commencing on Thirtieth st ... on the North River, and running along Threight-st. to Seventh-ave.; then through Twenty-seventh st., First-ave. to Twenty-third-st.; thence to East River; then along Twenty-Dird-st., First-ave., Twenty-sixth st., Ninth-ave., Twenty-ninth-st., Eleventh-ave., and then to Thirtieth-st., and along that street to the place of beginning.

Mr. Deviin introduced the bill called the Lower Call

fernia Company. It has as corporators, C. K. Garrison, W. R. Davis, Leonard W. Jerome, John A. Griswold, Ben lamin F. Butler, August Belmont, George Wilkes, David trawford, and Wm. G. Fargo. The object of the Com-pany is for the establishing of agencies to aid in sending emigrants to Lower California, the purchasing of land

Interest to Lower California, the parenasing or land therein, &c.

The New-York City Underground Railroad war has commenced in earnest. The principal fight is now for the purpose of having the Railroad Committees Indorse the various schemes. Before the Senate Railroad Committee, on Wednesday, the counsel of the Vandenburgh scheme, together with the President of the West Side Acticiation, made an argument in favor of that road, and to day an argument was presented to the Assembly Committee. There are more railroad projects of this kind than ever before known in Albany, backed with a mint of theoret.

notice. There are more railroad projects of this kind than ever before known in Albany, backed with a mint of money.

There has been strong opposition to the bill introduced at the Assembly some time ago by Mr. Gradley, creating a Market Commission. A synopsis was furnished The Trainuxe at the time. The Chilzens' Association is the principal opponent of the bill in its present shape, and they have their opposition on the grounds laid down by one of their legal advises to wit: It creates a separate commission which is mineyseary, as the markets are provided for in the Board of Public Works. As the office intended to be made is a city see, and the point is not yet settled as to whether the Demnission is a constitutional one, it opens the door for milmited expenditure, especially in the mater of law business, and there are no discincipally as the state of the produce the greatest revenue. It purposes to sacrifice at sale the Gamesvaort and Lawler apoperty at sale when theyschould be used for the purposes for which they were bought by the city. There is because if the commissioners for malfeasunce, as the Commissioners of a multitude, of ety officers, without their office. The Commissioners are given she when they see fit, without either caploying the lowest when they see fit, without either caploying the lowest bidder or using any economy whatever. They are not forbidden to have an interest in any land which is not be bought, and can do as they please in property. The rights of city creditors would probably interrupt the operation of the Commissioners, and they would be tied up by the courts until the Legislature at its next seasion modified the law. The operation of the new will involve an addition to the city debt of another aftion of obligate. The bill, as it stands, affords a splending the obligation of the Commissioners an

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

BILLS PEPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide a supply of water for Schenoctady.

To amend the Metropolitan Health law.

To amend the Brooklyn Water act.

To amend the Brooklyn Water act.

To amend the laws relative to wrecks.

To are the time for the completion of the Lebargo borings Railroad. To provide a supply of water for Schenectady.
To smend the Metropolitan Health law.
To smend the Buffale Police law.
To amend the Brooklyn Water act.
To amend the laws relative to wrecks.
To extend the time for the completion of the Lebanon
Springs Railroad.

By Mr. GIBSON (Rep., Washington)—To improve the separate desire the took in the Church, and particularly the earnest desire that peace and good will might reign along the borders. Canon Balch then paid high tribute to the memory of the late Bishop of Georgia, who was expected to attend this meeting, but was saddenly called into rest. He characterized him as a model Christian prelate and missionary. The proceedings were very interesting, and eloquent speeches were made, showing how the Church remained prosperous, although entirely separated from the figure.

Hudson Riv' or from tide-water to Fort Edward, and the Champlat' Canal to Whitehall.

By M' SUTHERLAND (Dem., Westchester)—To in-By M'z SUTHERLAND (Dem., Westchester)—To increase, the number of notaries public in Westchester, Rockland, Putnan and Orange Counties; also, for a rall-cad in Lexington-ave, and other streets.

By Mr. LENT (Rep., N. Y.)—To amend the Charter of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association in New-York; also, to provide for retaining to various Banks and Insurance Companies in New-York the taxes of 1961-2, imposed and collected upon capital, except from taxation; also, to amend the several acts relative to taxes and assosements in New-York.

By Mr. BENNETT (Rep., Madison)—To allow the Harlem Railroad to extend their track through Thirty-minthst. to Madison-ave., New-York.

By Mr. WHITE (Rep., Onondaga—To establish and organize the Hudson River State Hospital for the insane near Poughkeepsie; appropriates \$100,000, and provides for the appointment of nine managers by the Governor and Senate.

and Senate.

By Mr. LENT (Rep., N. Y.)—To amend the charter of the Chizens' Savings Bank of New York: to encourage telegraphic communication between New-York and France; also the Christopher-st. Railroad bill. Mr. LENT said he was not committed in favor of this measure.

By Mr. WILBOR (Rep. Columbia)—For the protection of baggage on railroads and steamboats. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any railroad or steamboat employe to necliprovity or maliciously injure any baggage. egligently or malictonsly injure any baggage. By Mr. PIERSON (Rep., Kings) - For the improvement

of Clinion-st., Brooklyn.

By Mr. PARSONS (Hep., Menroe)—To abandon the contract system for repairing the State Canals, and return to the Superintendent system.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The following resolution was adopted by 26 to 1.
"Resolved, That our Scrators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to vote for a suitale tariff on weel, and other foreign products and manufactures, for protection to American labor and interests, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial."

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

COMMUNICATION—COMMITTEEMAN FIGURED.
The Governor sent in the report of the CommissaryGeneral of Ordinance.
The SPEAKER presented the annual report of the State
Institution for the Blanc.
Mr. BOND (Rep., Steinben) asked to be excused from
serving on the Committee on Banks, and the Caramittee
on the Expenditures of the House, which was granded.
PETTIONS.
Mr. ROBERTSON (Dem., Albany) presented several
petitions asking for an increase of the salary of the Capital
police force.

politions asking for an increase of the stary of the capited police force.

Mr. MILISPAUGH (Dem., Orange) presented the petition of Louis H. Gregory of Putnam County, contesting the sent awarded yesterday to Stephen Baker.

By Mr. LITPILIOHN (Rep., Oswego) — For the maintenance of the canals, and the payment of the canal debt.

By Mr. HISCOCK (Rep., Onondaga) — For the further protection of femics complayed in New York.

By Mr. SCHUTT (Rep., Ontario) — To more particularly define the duties of overseers of highways.

Ry Mr. YOUNGLOVE (Rep., Sanatoga) — To change the name of the Albany City Fire Insurance Company.

name of the Albany City Fire Insurance Company,
BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WILBER (Rep. Datchess)—To incorporate the
New-York and King's Bridge Railroad Company,
By Mr. HAYNES (Beno, Kings)—To incorporate the
Brocklyn Steamship and Endgrant Company,
BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ROBERT-ON (Dem., Albany)—To provide for
the protection of the navigation of Hudson River.
By Mr. LOCKWOOD (Rep., Cayuga)—To encourage the
construction of the Southern Central Railroad by exemptma certain bonds from taxadien.

construction of the scatterin Central Railroad by exemp-ing certain bonds from taxation.

By Mr. BURROWS (Rep., Eric)—To incorporate the American Trade Company; also, to incorporate the American Transfer Company; also, for the construction of a railroad in One-hundred and twenty-fifth st., and her streets in New York.

By Mr. HENSON (Dein., Eric)—To change the pay of
e Register of New-York from a feed to a salaried office.

By Mr. OAKEY (Rep., Kings)—To open Metropolitan

ave, in Brooklyn.

By Mr. GENET (Dem., N. Y.)—To construct a stone stairway in Central Park at Eighty-fifth-st, and Fifth-ave.; also to ansend the Revised Staintes, relative to the New-York City Sinperior Court.

By Mr. StolchSon (Dem., N. Y.)—To increase the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Paid Fire Department.

nent.

By Mr. DEVELIN (Dem. N. V.)—To reduce the capital stock of the Columbia Insurance Company; also the Adriatic Insurance Company; also to incorporate Stage Companies outside of New York; also to complete the high service Water Works at Carmansville.

By Mr. BERRYMAN (Rep., N. V.)—To amend the charter of the North East Rain and Company.

By Mr. TURDY (Dem., Westelester)—For the relief of the Yonkers and Westelester)—For the relief of the Yonkers and Westelester)—To provide for increasing the rayeomes and reducing the expenses of the State Government.

State Government.

By Mr. (OAKEY (Rep., Kings)—Reducing the capital tock of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, Also to mend the laws of 186 relating to the State Launatic Asymus. Also, to incorporate the Metropolitan Indemnty

Archousing Company.

Mr. DEVLIN—To complete the high service—water orks at Carmansville.

By Mr. TRAVIS (Rep., Westehester)—To incorporate he Yorkville and Astoria Railroad Company.

By Mr. BRISTOL (Rep., Wyoming)—To amend the gen-

ments have been supplied to many of the organizations which were in need of them, which has contributed largely to their advancement in military accomplish

nargely to their advancement in military accomplishment.

The militia system of the State has become a fixed fact and public confidence is established in its permanency and wisdom. The National Guard of the State is an institution of which the people may well be pread, as it affects the surest safeguard to peace and the best protection to property, while it is maintained at a comparatively small cost. It is worthy the support of the people and care of the State. There still remains quite a deficiency of military property in many organizations which should be supplied as early as practicable.

The operations of the Department during the year have been mostly confined to the routine of business connected with ordinance, ordinance stores, armories and arsenals of he State.

Financial aspect:

c state.
Casl on hand as per last report.

\$1,196 75
Received from Treasurer during the year 161,311 19
Overcharge on cartage.

\$4 60 Total
There has been paid:
For services \$15,024 29
For expenditures 15,298 65
For purchase of arms 96,821 00
For repairs to arsenals, &c. 24,164 25 .... \$25,024 29

Total \$161,911 19
On hand 1,200 75 \$162,511 94
-\$4,896 50 was expended on the purchase of arms for the -94.896.50 was expended on the purchase of arms for the State Prisans.

The arms purchased were at less than one-third the price heretofore path. All the military property purchased has been issued. The importance of accounting for such property was thoroughly discussed in last report, and attention is again called to it. A large amount were found during the past year, which were previously unaccounted for. Breech loading arms are superior as weapons of warfare to those loading from the mazzle. The Board appointed by the Governor to examine the matter, during its brief session were only able to give a limited trial to the different arms offered for inspection, but this fact was established; and furthermore, the muzzle-loading guas may be charged into efficient breech loaders at a moderate expense.

moderate expense.

The report of last year gave a full description as to the location and condition of all the arsenals and armories of the State, many of which have since been repaired. The work on the Buffalo arsenal is not completed, and the amount appropriated has been expended and some accounts are still unpaid. It is desirable a further appro-priation be made to complete the work. The arsenal at kingston might be sold to the town authorities, as they desire if for a town bell.

Kingston might be sold to the town authorities, as they desire it for a town hall.

The lot on which the old armory was built by the State on Elm-st., in the City of New York, was ceded to the authorities of the State in the year 1808, to be used for military purposes. This is now occupied by the 1st Artillery of the N. G., S. N. Y. The building now needs repairs, and it is suggested that an arrangement be made with the City of New York by which the State shall release its interests in this property to the city, and the city procure a small lot in the rear of the State arsenal on Seventh-ave., and deed it to the State in consideration thereof, said lot being needed for the purposes of a workshop.

thereof, and for soing desired appended to the report shop. The statements and abstracts appended to the report show tally in relation to the recipts and expenditures of money, the amount and condition of the military prop-erty under the control of the Department. Acknowledgments are made to Col. E. Gelbard, Assist-ant Com. General, S. N. Y.; Major James, Burt, Chief Clerk; F. T. Hughes, esq., Capt. Fred. C. Borger, Clerk, for efficient and faithful services in the Department.

THE FENTANS.

THE TORONTO TRIALS-WM. BAKER NOT CUILTY. BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TORONTO, Jan. 17.—The Jory not agreeing on a verdict in Wm. Baker's case, were locked up all night. When the Court opened this morning the Jury asked permission to put a few questions to the witness, Medeaf, tarnkey of the jail. From his evidence it appeared that Eaker was looked upon as a person of weak intelligence. The Jury therefore gave the verdict "Not Guilty." There was no trials to day.

RELIGIOUS.

MEETING OF THE CANADIAN CHURCH SOCIETY. BY TRIBURAPH TO THE TRIBURE. MONTREAL, Jan. 17 .- At a meeting of the Church Society, held here last evening, the Lord Bishop of Quebec presided. A letter from Gen. Meade was read, re-

gretting that his duties would not permit him to attend, and saying he would have been glad to show by his pres-ence the interest he took in the Church, and particularly

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867.

the direction of Lagos and Leon. The Republican com-

his residence in a country house outside the city, trans.

ferred it afterward to the Archbishop's palace, being re-

ceived on his entrance, according to the statement of the

Imperialist journal, the Patria, with the greatest enthu-

siasm by the people, who wished to take out the horses

from the carriage, and were only prevented by the oppo-

sition of the Emperor, who declared it his intention, if any

such thing were attempted, to continue his journey on

foot. At last accounts Maximilian was still at Puebla,

and would, it was expected, remain some days longer.

Indeed, it was reported that he would not return to the

All the districts into which the Department of Mexico

were divided under the Imperial regime were in possession

of the Liberals with the exception of two, and the Repub-

lican authorities were exercising their functions without

any difficulty.

One of the French residents in the capital had published

notice for a meeting of his fellow countrymen to come

to some determination in the present perilous situation

Gen. Bazaine, it was reported would leave the capital in

the second week of January. Some detachments of

French troops had left for the purpose, it was supposed,

of guarding the road between Puebla and the capital, so

that there might be no danger to the Emperor in his jour-

ney to the latter city. It was said that Maximilian, on

The French troops who had left Durange for the Capi-

tal, having under their escort a large number of carriages

and wagons containing families with their effects, who

had left that city on its being fevacuated, arrived, on the

25th, at Tepeji del Rio. Another convoy of troops and families who had embarked at Mazatian, and a large num-

and that the Republican commander, Riva Palacie, was

that such a step will meet the high appropriates of Malesty."

The Republican General, Porfirio Diaz, in a battle fought in Oajaca with the Imperalists, consisting of French, Austrians and Mexicans, took prisoners 200 Austrians, 500 French and 800 Mexicans. The exchange of prisoners who were comprised in the enphiliation between Porfirio Diaz and Gen. Oronozo is only to hold good with respect to the French, the Austrians and Mexicans will remaining representations.

good with respect to the French, the Austrians and Mexi-cans still remaining prisohers.

In the State of Oainea, where Porfirio Diax is supreme at the head of the Republicans, the son of an imperalist Colonel named Mangane had obtained some success over a force that was sent against him, and of which the partisans of the Empire are making a greater beast than it deserves. The departure of Diax to open the campaign against the Imperalists in Tehnantepec is confirmed. All the church bells in Oajaca, with the exception of one to each steeple or tower, were taken to be converted into material of war.

All the French officers who are in the Imperial service.

in the Mexican Chasseurs are to leave with the French army, but by the express order of Marshal Bazaine all the

ary, but by the express order of Marshal Bazaine all the extean troops and the Austrian and Belgian legions are remain, subject to the orders of Gen. Marquez. This her has been communicated to the superior effects of them haviny. Marquez was expecting the organiza-n of his troops to commence operations. All the Mexi-a materials of war which were in possession of the each army, both that in the capital and that in the in-ior, have been delivered over to the Mexicans. Diaz a left Galaca for Telmantepse, with a force of 3,000 in.

Bosales and Narn.

Gen. Vidaurri has been appointed by Maximilian one of the Brigadler Generals of the Divison commanded by Mojia, which is intended to operate in New-Leon and Coa-

iia, which is intended to operate in NewsLeon and Coahulla.

One of the Imperialist papers, the Orden of Morelia, maket some remarks on the discord that prevails among the Republicaus, observing that along the coast of Vera Cruz Gen. Garcia is ordered to Cajaca by Diaz, who blames what he has done. In Huetanio, Valdes refuses to acknowledge, and is trying to make prisoner of Regules, whom he accuses of incompetency and robbery. In Sonora, the former Coastitutional Governor, Vega, is disarmed and pursued by Corona, Vega taking refuge in Chihuahua. In Tamaulipas, Garza, who acted as Governor, is not acknowledged. In Matamoros, Carvajal is deposed by Canales, with whom Tapin fought, and afterward deposed Escobedo. To these may be added the grand dispute between Junrez and Ortoga, who accuses the former and his party of treason to their common country.

country.

According to letters from Puebla, a band of the enemy

made an attack on Acultzingo a few hours after the Em peror's suite had passed, and took away the post-horses so that there were no means of scuding on the mails and

so that there were no means of sending on the mais and correspondence.

In the State of Zacatecas there are two Republican commanders, both of whom style themselves the Constitutional Governors of the State—one of them, Cadena, claiming to be Governor by the Constitution of the State, and the other, Auza, founding his claim on the appointment of Juarez. They govern conjointly, are on good terms apparently, and agree in one thing, in hating the French.

Col. Dupin, of anti-guerrilla notoriety, had taken command of the District of Vera Cruz for the French on the Isin uit., on which day 1,100 men of the expeditionary corps embarked for France. The ancient project of bringing into Vera Cruz the water of the River Jamapa is about to be put in practice.

about to be put in practice.

The whole of Mexico, with the exception of the Cities of Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz and Queretaro, was in possession of the Republicans.

The latest accounts state that Maximilian had desisted

from his intention of returning to the capital, and had left Puebla for Orizaba.

CANADA.

ANNEXATION-IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MONTREAL

MONTREAL, C. E., Jan. 17.—The Rouges are indicat-

BY THEROMAPH TO THE TRIBENS.

ais return, would reside at San Angel.

capital until the French had entirely left it.

MEXICO.

THE IMPERIALISTS QUIT THE INTERIOR-PROBABLE DESIGN TO RETAKE TAMPICO.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. MATAMOROS, Jan. 13, via Galveston, Texas, Jan. 17. Gen. Berricazabal has succeeded in raising the money asked for by Cortinas, who is now stationed 15 leagues from this city, and it is confidently expected that Cortinas will now continue his march toward Victoria, thus relieving this border of all trouble. His force numbers 407 men The Liberal General, Auguirre, entered San Luis on the 28th of December, Mejia having evacuated it on the 27th. From a gentleman arrived last evening I learn that he met Alvara, of Mejia's command, at Tulba, marching toward Tampico, and that Mejia himself was following him. This would seem to denote the intended reoccupaion of Tampico by the Imperialists. Gaudalajara and tion of Tampico by the Imperialists. Gaudalajara and Gusnajuate are in possession of the Liberals, and there are no Imperialists in the interior save at Queretare, which will seen be evacuated by them. The French lave all left, even those who had enlisted in the Mexican ser-vice. Brovet Major-Gen. Reynolds arrived at Brownsville on the 11th instant, and assumed command of the District. The Liberal Governor of Sau Luis addressed a congratu-latory proclamation to the people of the State on the 1st littory proclamation to the people of the State on the is of January. Great preparations were in progress for the reception of Juarez, who was expected from Demargo to establish his scat of government at San Laris. The feeling between the Juarez and Ortega factions is excellent owing to the fact that no news had been received from the latter chief. CONFIRMATION OF THE LIBERAL SUCCESSES. - ORIGINAL RE-

PORTED GAINING GROUND.-IMPORTANT ORDER FROM MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Galveston, Jan. 17 .- Mexican news has been received here to the 15th. Escobedo and his entire force left Monerey on the 27th for San Luis Potosi, in hot haste for a fight with the French. Cortinas was reported about 12 lengues from Matamoras, maintaining the cause of

Barrizabal, commanding at Matamoras, had succeeded n raising by lones some money to pay off Cortina's troops, and sent it to him on the 12th inst. This will probably quiet them. No new movement had been made by Ortega. Official information has been received, tating that the Liberals occupied San Luis Potosi, Facataccas, Oquas Calientes, Fresnillo, Guadalajara, and

Canales was at Victoria, Mexico. A fight was expected a take place between the forces of Mejla and the Liber-

dis, somewhere near Dolores Hidalgo.

A grand banquel was given to Escobede previous to his narehing from Monterey. Navarajo's headquarters are at Meir. C

Bustamente had issued a proclamation in favor of Juarez and full of bitter language against Maximilian. Great
preparations were making at San Luis for the reception
of Juarez, who was expected to make that city his
control.

rez and fall of latter language against sharman preparations were making at San Lais for the reception of Juntez, who was expected to make that city his capital.

The Ortego faction is said to be gaining ground. Cortina has officially announced to Barrizabal that Tampico, Jula and Victoria had proclaimed for Ortego, who was occapying them with military forces.

A chreular of Marshal Bazaine is published in The Rio Grande Courier of Jun. 15, translated from the Observador, which also publishes in an extra the following news received by private letter from san Lus:

"We are infermed that, in consequence of the retreat of the Imperial forces toward the Capital, where they have received orders to concentrate, Escobedo must have commenced his march on Querataro, which was to be evacuated, as also San Lais.

Experience as the following circular:

Experience for following circular:

Experience fo

NEWS FROM MAZATIAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jun. 17.—The United States deamer Saranac arrived yesterday from Mazatlan. Sheleft in that port the U.S. steamer Sawance and the steamer Continental. The French flagship Victoria was at San Eins Jen. 2, and expected to leave for Acapulco as soon as news was received of the arrival of French troops from the City of Mexico. Letters have been received by the Saranac stating that Juarez was at Durango. The Liberal's were in quiet possession of Marathan, Quaymas and Lupaz. The Saranac brings 10,000 Mexican dollars.

ABANDONMENT OF GUADALAJARA BY THE IMPERIAL ISTS-PRESH ADDRESIONS TO THE IMPERIAL CAUSE -DEFEAT OF DIAZ-MAXIMILIAN'S HEALTH.

HAVANA, Jan. 12, 1867. The British Royal Mail Steamship Solent arrived to December 29. The Situation is reported unchanged. The Emperor remains at Puchla constantly occupied with the affairs of the Empire, and on the let of January was to return with the Court to the City of Mexico. Gundalajara has been temperatly abandoned by the Imperial troops, but this is merely a strategic move. Gen. Gutierrez, who commanded that place, is concentrating his forces, and when joined by Gen. Miramon, who left Mexico on the 29th with artillery and ammunifion, will again take possession of that important city. Gen. Marpiez is actively engaged in organizing the Central Division and will soon commence a campaign against the

In the Department of Oajaca the forces of Porfirio Diaz have been defeated in two engagements, and at various other points important advantages have been gained. But what daily strengthens the Empire on the exactions of the Liberals of fines of over \$000,000, have been levied by force upon those who showed favor to the Empire. Entire families are abandoning their homes and fiecing to the Capital. The last detachment of French troops that arrived, was followed by over 80 private carriages. The intervention of the United States, direct and indirect, in favor of the ex-President, Benito Juarez, as proved lately at Matamoros, has induced many hitherto opposed to the Empire, to declare for it as the true will of the majority. The reaction is progressing rapidly, and the Imperial cause daily gains ground, and this will be confirmed by the campaign about to be in-

LAYER. - The Spanish Mall Steamer Paris serived on the 11th from Vera Cruz and Sisal with papers from the Imperial capital to the 31st. A large number of families follow the retiring French troops fearing the wanten excesses of the guerrillas of Juarez. A meeting has been called by Mr. Deschaux, to deliberate upon measures to be taken for the French colony on the withdrawal of the French troops. On the evacuation of Guadalajara, the Prussian and

Spanish Consuls undertook to attend to the preservation of order, and were joined by the citizens who formed a sort of vigilance committee to protect the city against the Liberals.

he town of Pochutla, and has defeated the revolutionists, Lopez Grozoco and his horde, and also on the following day, the reënforcements sent him by Porfirio Diaz. Col. Hazanaga obtained a victory at Inchultan over the troops of Christobal Salinas. These events have obliged the evacnation of Osiaca by Diaz. Over 400 families have emi grated, and the city is deserted, no stores are open, and out little provision; in the place. The Liberals have at most 2,000 men at Tenancingo, badly armed and equipped. Maximilian's health is improving and he will probably remain some time at Puebla. HAVANA.

The small pox still continues in Matauras. There are over 300 cases now under treatment. There have been 50 deaths in one day, about 48 per cent of the cases terminating fatally. The financial crisis here is about over. Coin is still scarce in spite of the large sums lately imported from New-York. VICTORIES OF THE REPUBLICANS-LETTER FROM NEW-

YORK TO MAXIMILIAN-REASONS OF THE FRENCH FOR HOLDING VERA CRUZ-EMIGRATION OF MEXI-CAN FAMILIES. From Opr Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, Jan. 12, 1867. Since the arrival of the Manhattan, two other steamers have arrived from Vera Cruz, the English mail steamer Solent and the French steamer Paris, the latter bringing news from the capital of Mexico to the 31st uit. The situation of the Empire was becoming daily more desperate, and the French forces were leaving all the owns of the interior. Since the last accounts, Guanajuato, Guadalajara and Aguas Callentes, all cities of importance and capitals of States of the same name, have fallen into the hands of the Liberals. On the 1sth ult., a desperate fight took place about 30 miles to the south of Guadalatava. at the foot of the ridge (cerro) of Coronil, in which the Imperialists were defeated by the Republicans of Singlea, under the command of Eulogia Parra. The commander of the French contingent was killed by a bayonet stab in the engagement, and 160 foreign soldiers of the battalion of chasseurs surrendered on condition of their lives being spared. The Imperial force that had remained in Guadalajara evacuated it on the morning of the 19th leaving in

## EUROPE.

mander, on taking possession, issued on the 20th a proclamation assuring to the inhabitants full protection, what-NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO JAN. 17. ever might be the political opinions of any of them, in the following of their various occupations. The Imperialists

boast that, as soon as they were joined by Miramon, an attempt would be made to recover the city. The forces GREAT BRITAIN of the latter were said to have exchanged some shots with LONDON, Jan. 17-Noon.-The Reform League the guerrillas on their march in the neighborhood of preparing for another monster trade demonstration. Maximilian, who, on his arrival at Puebla, had taken up

The affair will come off in this city on the 11thof February, and is expected to surpass any demonstration of the kind ever made in England.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Jan. 17 .- The Hungarian Diet with remarkable unanimity evince a design to break off their negotiations with Austria, if that Government continues to oppose the wishes of Hungary in insisting on the army organization scheme and other measures equally oppressive and odious to the people. MAXIMILIAN.

VIENNA, Jan. 17 .- The Presse of this city, in an

article this morning, says that a large insurance has been made at Hamburg on the personal effects of Maximilian, to be shipped by the steamer Maria to FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Twenties, 725; Erie Shares, 435; Illinois Centrals, 815. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17-Noon.-The Cotton market opened quite active this morning, and prices show a slight ad-

LONDON, Jan. 17-Noon. - Consols are unchanged.

Uplands are quoted at 144d. BY STEAMSHIP.

vance. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Middling

GREAT BRITAIN. HEAVY SNOW-STORM IN LONDON.

There was an unusually heavy fall of snow in Lonber of emigres from Mazatlan downward, was likewise expected at the same place. From Tenancingo more than don on the morning of the 2d inst. It is many years, says one of the London journals, since the metropelis 400 families were said by the Imperialists to have immigrated on its being occupied by the Republicans. They presented such a desolate aspect as it did yesterday. omplain that it was the scene of every kind of excess, From absolute inability to travel the traffic was at a complete stand—only a solitary railway-van and a a complete stand—only a solitary railway-yan and a stray omnibus or two being seen for long distances together. The fronts of shops facing the north and north-east were in many instances showed up, and business was at a complete stand. Huge mounds of snow were heaped in the middle of the road, though the pavements were comparatively clear, and the cross passages opened. The inspector appointed for the southern portion of the city fortunately succeeded in getting London Bridge swept and the thoroughfare cleared of show by the contractors by an early hour. The mails met with the greatest obstruction in getting into London, and the majority of them were a considerable period after their time. The guards from all points stated that the downfall had been most severe, many of the low-lying lands being covered with drift, and the localities scarcely recognizable. The Telegraph says:

The cold continued as bitter all day as it had been all night, though the wind latter soon after dawn. Long is ledes depended from window-ledges and other outward projections exposed fally to the freezing atmosphere; and at last Winter did hung out his ensigns, with a fierce prodigality about which there could be no mistake. It would be curious to ascertain hew much, or how little, shepping was done at the West End. Not a lady was to be seen out of doors; and the chairs in templing shops like those of Lewis & Allenby, or Swan & Edgar, stood in long empty rows for the spruce young men to count, because they'd nothing clse to do. It is a positive fact that many tradesmen sint up shop at once, and gave their sevants a queer sort of holiday. No visiter from the rural districts could have received a more dismal impression of metropolitan life "at this festive period" than he had yesterday the unavoidable means of getting from the sight of London snowed up.

THE WORINGMEN AND MR. BRIGHT.

An address to Mr. Bright, M. P., had been fornot able to keep his soldiers under any restraint. The Restray omnibus or two being seen for long distances publican force that occupied it amounted to 2,000 men, who were said to be badly armed, with very little artilery, and without any discipline. As this account comes from their enemies; not much reliance can be placed Gen. Castelnau and the French Minister had returned to the Capital from Puebla, where they had had an interview with Maximilian. The object of their mission was not known, although various conjectures as to its intention had been hazarded. One conjecture is that Gen. Castelnau intimated to Maximilian the necessity of his abdicating, or otherwise of satisfying the demands of France for payment of the expenses incurred by the intervention. Maximilian is reported to have refused to do either, saying that he was determined to maintain his position.

Another conjecture is that the interview had reference to arranging some difficulties in carrying out the agreement of July 20 of last year. This last conjecture has some appearance of truth, for since the return of Gen. Castelmau to the capital an official document has been published, chanating from the French embassy, and exensing the violent scizure of the Castom-House at Vern Cruz by the French authorities, concluding with the declaration that the daties received at the Custom-House were for the payment of the debt due to France.

Maximilian's official paper, the Diario del Imperio, has pablished the following dispatch received from New-York but without the signature:

"Directment, 19, 1866.—Some badly-intentioned, vile enemy of your Majessty's repose, has taken the habit of publishing the trout alarming notices with respect to the very interesting health of Her Majesty, our angust sever-Gen. Castelnau and the French Minister had returned

"December, 19, 1866.—Some badly-intentioned, vile enemy of your Majesty's repose, has taken the habit of publishing the weat alarming notices with respect to the very interesting health of Her Majesty, our angust sweetign, at the moment of anysteamer leaving for Vera Cruz, with the wicked intention of acting, perhaps, upon your Majesty's mind and indusing your Majesty by this means to take a resolution, the prefamption alone of which would cause the deepest agony among all good Mexicans. For thinstely none of these romors have been since confirmed. Anxious to have the high honor of communicating to your Majesty any fresh and positive news of the health of Her Malesty, our adgust Empress, I have applied by the cable to Dr. Illeck requesting of him the accessary informations but to the present date I have feelved no answer. If this should carrive later, and by any unfortunate circumstance contain in effect any confirmation of the fatal new sinvented by the supposed correspondent of these paters. I will cause it, without a momental loss of time, to arrive in your possession, although it should be necessary for that purpose to charter a vessel on purpose, trusting that such a step will meet the high approbation of your Majesty."

The Republican General, Porfive Diaz, in a battle THE WORINGMEN AND MR. BRIGHT.

An address to Mr. Bright, M. P., had been forwarded to that gentleman from the workingmen of Chelmsford, having been signed by nearly 250 of their number. Having reviewed his past great services to the nation, the address went on to express the confidence of those who had signed it in Mr. Bright's leadership in the agitation for political reform. Mr. Bright, in acknowledging the receipt of the address, "I have received the address, and I write to express

my thanks to the workingmen who have signed it. "I value their good opinion very highly, and were it not that they are so far off, and that I have so much to occupy me here, I should be glad to have an opportunity of meeting them to discuss the question of Reform with

"The question of a wide extension of the suffrage is making way. The address says that 'Nearly 100,000,000 in the United States and in Germany are in possession of the franchise,' and they argue from this that the cause cannot be withstood here. "I believe they are right in this, and that we shall

come up with the nations most advanced in the theory and practice of representative government. "The working men throughout the United Kingdom

organization is becoming more complete. Their power, added to the power of the Liberal middle class, will be too great for those who now monopolize the influence of vernment, and a great change cannot be far off. "In every town and village the question of working-

class emancipation should be discussed. Societies should inso left Origical for Tehnantepec, with a force of 3,000 inest.

The cholers had appeared at Monterey.

President Juarez was expected at Dorange at the commeacement of the present year. The convent at that place, in accordance with the law in force in the Republic of Mexico, had been suppressed.

Gen. Lozada, who had been intrusted by the Imperial Government with the Department of Nayarit, has seconded, and would maintain an armed neutrality between the two contending parties. In this he was supported by the inhabitants, who met in the city of San Luis on the 1st of this month and agreed upon an act of neutrality, which was signed by the superior and subordinate officers of Lozada's command. It consists of fourteen principal articles and five auxiliary ones, of which the following are the main features:

The Department of Nayarit declares/itself neutral of all political party, and will preserve this condition until the close of the civil war and the extablishme at of a government or the civil war and the towernment of the Department will maintain and pay a regular force of 1,000 ncm. The responsibility and the powers of the commander of this force and the civil authority will be different. Belligerents will be allowed a free passage through the Department after sending astice and other requisite formalities. Private and official correspondence will be protected and guaranteed.

The local government will look after the safety of vilbe formed, information should be spread, and thus opinion will be created and combined so as to bear down all opposition. Do not imagine because you cannot bring to gether a vast multitude, as has been done in Birmingham in Manchester, in Leeds, and in Glasgow, that you have no part in the great work. Every town and village may do its part, and the efforts of all will be needed. But the cause is great and good, and the result is certain. "Thanking you and your friends for both letter and

kind address, I am very truly yours. John BRIGHT." MR. BRIGHT AND HIS SLANDERERS.

A correspondence has been published between Mr. Jacob Bright (brother of Mr. John Bright, M. P.) and misrepresentations set forth in that journal as to Mr. Bright's sentiments on public questions. The following is Mr. Bright's first letter to the editor of The Review: the editor of The Fortnightly Review, relative to certain

Review:

Sig: In an article in The Fortnightly Review of Nov. 184, entitled "Public Affeirs," criticising the speeches of Mr. Bright, M. P., you say "The absurd inaccuracy of some of his statement, as, for fustance, that all the land of Scotland is in the nandsoftwelve and of England in the hands of 160 proprietors, are scrious blemishes in his oratory." Again, you say, "His tone too much indicates that in his heart he has adopted the French maxim, "La propriete c'est le col." What other interpretation can be placed on his saying that 'the poor only are fit to legislate for the rich." formalities. Private and official correspondence will be protected and guaranteed.

- The local government will look after the safety of villages and highways, giving every protection to natives and foreigners. The towns of other departments who wish to unite with Nayarit in this arrangement will be admitted, as well as persons of any political party who wish to settle in the district without interfering in the civil war. Don Manuel Lozada is appointed Commanderin-Chief, and the execution of the act is intrusted to him. On the day after its publication the representatives of the town, convoked and named by Lozada, will proceed to elect the authorities, their duties concluding on the 15th. A copy of the act to be sent to the imperial Government and that of Juarez.

The document is signed, beside the other superior and subordinate officers, by Gen. Lozada, Gen. Rivas, Cols. Rosales and Nam.

rich.''

As these things never were spoken by Mr. Bright and, as I cannot suppose that the editor of a respectable publication has invented them for the purpose of misrepresontation, you will not be surprised that I should ask you what report of Mr. Bright's speeches you had before you when you wrote the article in question I am, yours, the control of the property of Mr. Bright's speeches you had before you when you wrote the article in question I am, yours,

when you wrote the article in question? I aim, yours, &c.,
To the Editor of the Fortnightly Review.
To this the Editor replied as follows:
No. 1896-Piccaphilty, December 5, 1896.
Siz: I have communicated with the writer of "Paulia Affairs," and requested him to verify the phrases attributed to Mr. Bright. He assures me he can do so. I shall hear from him to-morrow, when I will acquaint you with what he has to say. He is a Liberal incuber of the House of Commons, and would not, I think, speak rashly, If, however, it should appear that he was wrong, you may rely upon a public and adequate acknowledgment of the mistake. Yours faithfully, John Morley, Jacob Bright, esq. Jacob Bright, esq. Mr. Bright, having waited for some time without

receiving any further communication from the editor of The Fortnightly, addressed that gentleman again and again to get the writer's name, but without effect; whereupon he addressed a letter to the anonymous correspondent of The Review, of which the following is a portion:

Mr. Bright's own statement, taken from *The Glasgow Weekly Mail*, is as follows: "Are you aware of a fact which I saw stated the other day, in an essay on this subject, that half the land of England is in the possession of fewer than 150 men! Are you aware of the fact that hal, the land in Scotland is in the possession of not more than

the land in Scotland is in the possession of not more than 10 or 12 men 1". In another part of your article you write, "Mr. Bright says' that the poor are the only people fit to legislate for the rich." Again you say, "Mr. Bright, if left unchecked, would speedily bring on the war between those who have and those who have not. His tone too much indicates that in his heart he has adopted the French maxim, "La propriété c'est le vol." What other interpretation can be placed on his saying that 'the poor only are fit to legislate for the rich? Such a course as this would bring us to the bloody days of June, which is a curious climax for a member of the Society of Friends to wish for." The passage from Mr. Bright's Glasgow speech, on

The passage from Mr. Bright's Glasgow speech, on which you have dased to found this disgraceful attack, is so follows: "But I deny altogether that the rich alone are qualified to legislate for the poor, any more than that the peor alone would be qualified to legislate for the rich. My honest belief is that if we could be all called upon to legislate for all, that all would be more justly treated and would be more happy than we are now. We should have then an average; we should have the influence of wealth and of high culture, and of those qualities that come from leisure, and the influence of those robust qualities that come from industry and from labor."

Now, sir, I shall not seek for epithets wherewith to characterize your conduct in this matter. It is enough that your silence and secreey show that you regard it as I do.

MONTREAL, U. E., J. all. 11.—The Konges are indicat-ing their desire for annexation with less reserve than formerly. The subject for discussion at the Institute Canadian this evening is the question whether the Banks proposition for annexation of Canada to the United States on, the to be accepted. The Pays, the principal Ronge organ of this city, refers to-day with approval to a meet-ing of French Canadians in Detroit, at which Dr. Cadicoax The letter concludes as follows: You have done one service to the cause of reform, and for that I thank you. By attacking Mr. Bright, through miserable inventions of your own, you have given the strongest testimony which it is possible to obtain that the speeches whose influence you would fain undermine are themselves manayerable. Collivered a locture in favor of annexation.

The aggregate of Montreal imports and exports during was \$51,00,381, an increase over 1800 of more than

CITY NEWS.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1867 contains the vote of the State of New-York by townships, as well as by counties.

THE EQUAL SUFFRAGE MENTING.—The meeting of

the friends of Impartial Suffrage, which was to have taken place last night, has been deferred until Monday night next, in consequence of the inclemency of the Due notice will be given of the names of Speakers, &c.

Alleged Swindling Transaction.—A few day ago an advertisement appeared in some of the day papers requesting any one with \$500 to invest in a bustness that would, in less than six menths, realize the hand some profit of \$5,000, to call at No. 658 Broadway, on the top floor, at any moment between 11 o'clock a mand 3 o'clock p. m. Mr. Gustavus N. Kingman, a resident of Hunter's Point, Long's Island, maswered the luring invitation, and in the room on the top floor, No. 37, saw Mr. Edward Cooke, who assured kim that the advertise ment was not the result of a brain overstrained by labor, but that the promises it set forth were the simple and logical effect which follow from their both becoming partners as faro dealers, the sen of operations being his (Cooke's) room, in the building, corner of Bond'st, and Broadway. This the two went in a very short time after, and, before they were there long, a strange man entered and engaged at the game of faro. For a while the stranger lost, but soon the luck turned in his favor and be continued to win mit the bank had lost \$131, when Mr. Kingman saw some shuffling take place which induced him to conclude that there was a collusion between his new acquaintance, the partner, and the patron of the new faro firm. He then demanded what was left of the \$900 he had supplied as the joint capital for business, and gut back \$165, with which he speedily retreated. He now charges cooke with having swindled him out of \$131, and prays that he may be deal with according to haw. Cooke was committed for examination. American Securities are quoted to-day as follows: Five

Committee Suicide.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Gover, at No. 116 Seventh-st., on the body of Mrs. Louisa Mandel, who committed suicide on wednesday night by hanging herself in her apartment at the above place. From the evidence it would appear that for the past two years the deceased has suffered from rheumatism, and believing that there was no chance for her recovery, she became very gloomy and low-spirited. On Wednesday evening she sent her son George out on an errand. On his return he found his mother hanging by the neck by a cord suspended from a mill in the wall, a verdiet of "suicide white laboring under a temporary aberration of mind" was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 32 years. [Annonnoments.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS-Foreign Ministers-Judia LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW YORK.......Jay. 13

NOTICE TO MARINERS
NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1807.

The first foundation of the new Quarantine Station, located upon the West Bank, Lower Bay, Port of New York, was sunken yesterlay. It bears N from the wreck of the ship W. S. Liudaay, and it is 1,000 yards from the wreck.

The light-ship on the Hen and Chickens Reef, which has been transformed for the present to the Cross Rip Shout, is subconcertigated, painted black with white streak, and white day-marks at manthesis. Her light should be visible about ten miles.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Abould be visible about ten miles.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Wilmington, Jan. 17.—Arrived, steamship Prometheus, from New-York. Sailed, U. S. steam-transport Cosmopolitan, for Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Arrived, brig John Plerce, from Malannan, Brig Joseph De Vaux, from Philadelphia; schra, Eliza Frances, Asidia, and Laura, from Baltimore. Sailed, brig J. Baher for Philadelphia, SAYANNAH, Jan. 17.—Arrived, — North Point, from Baltimore.

SAYANNAH, Jan. 17.—Arrived, — North Point, from Malanimore.

SAY PLANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The bark Almens, from New York, has and the barks Calabar and Scanga, for Liverpool, sailed yesterday.

MARVIN & CO'S ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURGLAR



Principal Warehouses, No. 265-BROADWAY, New-York.

JANUARY, 1867. SPECIAL SALE OF FINE

WINTER CLOTHING. COATS ...... \$12 00 PANTALOONS 8 00 DEVLIN & CO.

A NEW LOT FRIEZE OVERCOATS PRICE SIXTEEN DOLLARS. DEVLIN & CO.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Greenwich GO TO MACFARLAND'S Book Store, corner Twenty-third st. and Broadway. There you will find all the NEW LEATHER BELTING.

NEW SOURCE OF HEALTH OPENED TO THE AFFLICTED IN AMERICA. WONDERFUL RESULTS PRODUCED BY THE STRENGTHENING AND SALUTIFEROUS EFFECTS

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEVERAGE OF HEALTH EXTRACTS FROM CITY LETTERS ADDRESSED TO HOFP'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT FOR AMERICA: \*
No. 542 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Your Malt Extract is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE. R. E. FENTON. "I AM HOARSE, and am now made happy by your DELICIOUS
MALT EXTRACT, which has done me so much good in the shi work."

BOGUMIL DAWISON.

" I have found GREAT BENEFIT from your Malt Estract in my case, WILLIAM MOLLER, No. 6 West Twentieth of. DYSPEPSIA."

"I believe it to be the best known preparation for COUGHS OF LONG STANDING." JAMES BARKMORE, LONG STANDING."

No. 56 Nassan st.

"My physician has advised my wife to use your Malt Extract INSTEAD.

PORTER or ALE and the of PORTER or ALS, and she is MUCH BENEFITED BY IT." J. HELLER, No. 163 Lexington are. Such are the effects of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE, for

which the highest honors have been bestowed upon Mr. Hoff by the rulers and scientific societies of Europe. Not only is HOFFS MALU EXTRACT renowned in cases of HOARSENESS, COUGHS, DYSPER-SIA, etc., and on account of its not-exciting properties, as a BEVERAGE which can be used at all times by every one, but it is doubly so in came of TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION. The official reports of most of the Military Hospitals of Europe, state

that:
"It puts a stop to the lursad of this powerful enemy, and renders the progress of the mainly impossible. It is a direct antagonist to a tabers cular norrhid constitution, by preventing the settling and sixing of the abbundance matter; moreover it powerfully excite the activity of the Lunga, and increases the circulation of the Blood." HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 542 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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ONE POUND EQUAL TO FOUR POUNDS OF BAR-SOAP. GLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY. 

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Bornes, Carriages, &c. A DAMS & CONE, No. 684 BROADWAY, in-vite purchasers to inspect their extensive assortment of first-clas-city-built CARRIAGES, comprising CLARENCES, COUPES, LAN-DAUS, COACHES, and other fine close and open work, made of the ber-materials and by the best workmen, at their own manufactory. FOR SALE - Four large new two-hora

ENGLISH KERSEY